THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9284. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY will be revived, a Comedy called, The

SPANISH FRIAR;

OR, THE

DOUBLE DISCOVERY.

With Curtailments and Alterations, as repeatedly performed at the Theatres-Royal in London, with the greatest Applause.

Father Dominic, (the Friar) Mr DIGGES.

Being his first Appearance near in that Character.

By Particular Desire,

Mr DIGGES

Will appear on THURSDAY NEXT, in the Character of

DOUGLAS.

Being the ONLY, and also the LAST time of his playing that part.

NOT ACTED THESE SIX YEARS.

For the Benefit of Mr HEAPHY.

On MONDAY next will be presented,

A Tragedy, called,

MAHOMET

THE IMPOSTOR.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR MILLER.

Alcanor, Mr DIGGES.

With variety of ENTERTAINMENTS,

As will be express'd in the Bills, and in the next News-papers.

Tickets to be had of Mr HEAPHY, at Mr Stevenson's, Shakespeare's Square, and at the Box-office.

ST CECILIA's HALL.

Signor CORRI's CONCERT

Is to be on WEDNESDAY the 14th current.

ON Thursday the 22d day of February 1781, was left at a house Back-Row, Nicolson's-street, Edinburgh,

A BOX,

Containing sundry articles of value.

The person to whom it was addressed, having no previous intimation to receive the same, takes this method to discover the just owner, who, on giving authentic and legal proof the property, shall immediately have the goods returned.

N. B. Apply to the Publisher of this paper.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can assure them it ever shall be his particular study to pay such attention to business, that he flatters himself will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at present a large quantity of TEA of such excellent qualities, that he can venture to say, none hath been offered to sale more worthy the public attention; which are now selling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Best Bohea,	at	0	3	3	per lib.
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	
Souchong -	at	0	6	9	Dutch weight.
Very best ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyson -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Best Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roasted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and British Spirits of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices.

☞ Sugars at prime cost.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 24.

War Office, Feb. 24. 1781.

2d Troop of horse grenadier guards, Cornet Sir John Scott, Bart. of the Royal regiment of horse guards, is appointed to be sub-Lieutenant, vice the Hon. John West.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Ensign James Wakeman Newport, of the 28th foot, to be Cornet, vice Bouchier Wrey.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Captain William Augustus Boscawen to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Lovelace.

1st Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Ensign Hon. George Conway, of 39th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Johnston.

2d Regiment of foot, Ensign George Fitzwilliam Hodgson, of the North Lincolnshire militia, to be Ensign, vice James Mylne.

10th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Adair, of 12th foot, to be Captain, vice Donald M'Bean.

12th Regiment of foot, Ensign Frederick Drought Odlum to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Graham. Ensign Alexander Munro to be Lieutenant, vice Harry Lee.

16th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Ballmer, of 99th foot, to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Rowland Haselton.

39th Regiment of foot, John Lade, Gent. to be Ensign, vice the Hon. George Conway.

52d Regiment of foot, Ensign —— Drake to be Lieutenant, vice William Pitt Lisle.

58th Regiment of foot, Arthur Baynes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Gregory. Ensign Percival Meggs to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Southby.

72d Regiment of foot, Ensign Charles Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Augustus Alt. Ensign Edward Frederick, of 56th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charlton Parr. Ensign John Upton to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bill. Volunteer John Lewis Evelegh to be Ensign, vice John Upton.

73d Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Volunteer John Gordon to be Ensign, vice J. Fraser. Volunteer Donald Davidson to be Ensign, vice John M'Dougall. Volunteer Alexander M'Kenzie to be Ensign, vice Hugh Gray. Volunteer Alexander Grant to be Ensign, vice John M'Kenzie. Volunteer Hugh M'Kenzie to be Ensign, vice John Forbes. Volunteer David Rose to be Ensign, vice Æneas Fraser. Volunteer Charles Clark, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Rose.

94th Regiment of foot, Ensign Jeremy French, of 65th foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign George Rose, of 1st battalion of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant.

98th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Craufurd, of 26th foot, to be Lieutenant.

99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Rowland Haselton, of 16th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Ballmer.

100th Regiment of foot, Duncan Campbell, Gent. to be Surgeon.

African Corps, Ensign James O'Shanley to be Lieutenant, vice Mathias M'Namara.

Cinque Ports Corps, Henry St Germain, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Frith.

Doctor Richard Proctor to be Physician to the forces under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, vice Michael Morris.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Major-General William Thornton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francis Craig. Colonel West Hyde to be first Major, vice William Thornton. Colonel Sir John Wrotteiley, Bart. to be second Major, vice West Hyde. Colonel Thomas Cox to be third Major, vice Sir John Wrotteiley, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Thomas to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Cox. Captain Thomas Colins to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Frederick Thomas. Ensign James Perrin to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Colins.

War Office, Feb. 27. 1781.

60th Regiment of foot, 1st battalion. Volunteer John Bowater Vernon is appointed to be ensign, vice J. Philip Jesserick. Ensign Charles Brown to be lieutenant, vice John Charlton. John Gordon, Gent. to be ensign, vice Charles Brown. Ensign Thomas Foy to be lieutenant, vice Christian Plees. Samuel Dalrymple, Gent. to be ensign, vice Thomas Foy. John Brownrigg, Gent. to be ensign, vice John Bowater Vernon. Lieutenant James Grey Tucker, of the Jamaica Legion, to be ensign, vice John Barclay Scriven. Captain-lieutenant John Peter Rochat to be captain, vice Ralph Phillips. Lieutenant George Brown to be captain-lieutenant, vice John Peter Rochat. Lieutenant John Barclay Scriven, of 79th foot, to be lieutenant, vice George Brown.

79th Regiment of foot. Captain-lieutenant Edward Marcus Despard to be captain, vice Edward Jenkins. Lieutenant Clotworthy Dobbins to be captain-lieutenant, vice Edward Marcus Despard. Ensign Baker Davidson to be lieutenant, vice Clotworthy Dobbins. Dague Morgan, Gent. to be ensign, vice Baker Davidson. Ensign John Barclay Scriven, of 60th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Charles John Trussler.

85th Regiment of foot. Captain-lieutenant Alexander Salens to be captain, vice Thomas Mewhood. Lieutenant Henry Webb to be captain-lieutenant, vice Alexander Salens. Ensign John Duke to be lieutenant, vice Henry Webb. Freke Bulkeley, Gent. to be ensign, vice John Duke. Captain-lieutenant George Munro, of 88th foot, to be captain, vice John Rowe. Sergeant Thomas Grey to be quarter-master, vice Alexander M'Dowall. Captain Ralph Phillips, of 60th foot, to be major, vice Henry Phipps.

88th Regiment of foot. Major Henry Phipps, of 85th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Sir Alexander Leith. Lieutenant Thomas Stribling to be captain-lieutenant, vice George Munro. Ensign William Bellasses to be lieutenant, vice Thomas Stribling. Septimus Peacocke, Gent. to be ensign, vice William Bellasses. Ensign J. Dobinson to be lieutenant, vice Arthur French. Adjutant Arthur French to be ensign, vice J. Dobinson.

91st Regiment of foot. John Clarke, Gent. to be ensign, vice Andrew Wight.

93d Regiment of foot. Ensign Robert Mallet to be lieutenant, vice William Prater. James Maxwell, Gent. to be ensign, vice Robert Mallet.

94th Regiment of foot. Ensign John Campbell to be lieutenant, vice Henry Thomas.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Feb.* 27.

Elsinore, 10. On the 7th instant, wind W. S. W. and froze very hard; a deal of ice in the Sound. Same evening the Princess Louisa, Smith, from Copenhagen to St Croix, was drove on shore by it on the coast of Sweden; and the Maria Margaretha, Brandt, from ditto to St Thomas's, was crushed, and sunk near the Coal-in 18 fathom water; the people saved. The former got off last night, and is now under way for Copenhagen; it is thought without much damage. The 8th, wind S. S. E. arrived, and remains wind-bound, the Ahs, Holstein, from Copenhagen to Tranquebar. This day a breeze, and pretty clear, at W. N. W. the Sound is at present clear of ice.

The Santa Fee, flag of truce, that sailed in July last from New Orleans for London, with British prisoners, and their effects, was twice boarded in the Gulph of Florida by King's frigates, and suffered to proceed; on the coast of Georgia she was seized by the Dunmore privateer of New York; a Captain of the 60th regiment, and a Mr Hiron, British subjects, were put on board the privateer, and the Santa Fee sent for Sunbury; she was overtaken by the hurricane, dismasted, and stranded near the port of Sunbury; the water was over the ground tier of tobacco and lodge.

The Thetis, Mackenzie, from Aberdeen to London, was drove on shore near Cromar by a privateer, and it is feared will be lost.

The Elizabeth, Brand, from Charlestown to London, struck on the bar, and was obliged to put back to refit.

The Vulture privateer of Jersey, has sent into that place three sloops, viz. Les Trois Amis, and Le St Pierre, from Bayonne to Brest, with pitch, tar, &c. and La Marie, from Bourdeaux to Brest, with wine, oil, prunes, and almonds; all taken off Brest harbour.

Yarmouth, 24. Arrived the Mandamus privateer of this port, Captain Silvus, and brought in the De Vier Goede Vrienden, Captain Schmidt, of Hamburg, from Petersburgh to Amsterdam; she took her the 22d inst. about four miles from the Texel; there were three or four more bound on the same voyage. Her cargo consists of 227 bales of hemp, 3000 bars of iron, three or four lasts of wheat, and four bales of canvas.

The St David privateer of Bristol, Captain Sutherland, is arrived at Cowes from a cruize, after being obliged to throw her guns overboard in a gale of wind.

Portsmouth, 25. The fleet were to have unmoored on Friday, but the wind shifted to the N. W. The Actæon has hoisted a signal for convoy for the West Indies, and the Orpheus frigate for Lisbon.

The Manifesto privateer of London, has carried into Portsmouth the Young Vrow Charlotte, from Memel to Port L'Orient, laden with naval stores.

The Hetherington, Cribbin, the James, Adams, and the Planter, Corbet, from Liverpool for the West Indies, are put into Lamblast in Scotland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, FEB. 26.

The Lords met to day, agreeable to their last adjournment, on the further hearing of Mr Gooch's divorce bill, which has been rendered a rather common subject, by the new doctrine it has given rise to in the Lord Chancellor, who has set his face against it, on account of a supposed collusion between the parties; and declared, that open, notorious, repeated adultery, may be deemed a sufficient bar to the granting any bill for divorce.

The *Bishop of St David's*, taking a proper opportunity, stood forth as the advocate of Mr Gooch. He had, he said, often attended to the Learned Lord on the Woolsack with great pleasure, and was well aware, that in divorce bills collusion might be between the parties, and of that kind as to render a divorce a very improper step in their Lordships. But, in the present instance, he thought the Learned Lord had gone too far. He had been long acquainted with Mr Gooch, and knew him to be a man of honour and good morals. The Learned Prelate stated what the evidence had been, and said, not the least proof had been adduced of any collusion on the part of Mr Gooch; nor had it been so much as pretended that he had been guilty of any criminality in the marriage-bed; so that there was not, in his opinion, any good reason why the divorce he prayed for should not be granted. It was true that Mrs Gooch had appeared a most abandoned woman; but, was Mr Gooch to suffer for that? He was a man to be pitied, and was of too much honour to be guilty of any collusion, to obtain their Lordship's judgment for a divorce. For these reasons, he had stepped forth to claim their consideration to a much injured man, and to move, "*That the bill should be committed.*"

The Lord *Chancellor*, quitting the Woolsack, adverted to his former doctrine, and persisted in the opposition he had made to the present bill. He lamented there was not some other place than their Lordships bar for the trying divorces, as it made it more a Court of Judicature than of Legislature; not but that he hated as much as any man innovations, and wished to preserve what had met with the approbation of ages past. It was, however, their Lordships duty to take care that no divorce should be obtained through collusion. Their Lordships would, therefore, minutely consider the present case. The learned Lord then went over the evidence that had been adduced, and reminded their Lordships, that Mrs Gooch, when abroad at Calais and at Boulogne, had called into her bed-room, when in criminal correspondence with a French officer and others, her maid servant, for the very purpose of furnishing evidence for a divorce. The injustice of the case, his Lordship said, was this. There had been a collusion between the parties. Mr Gooch had hired Mrs Gooch, for a certain sum of money, or pecuniary consideration, to furnish him with grounds for a divorce. If, therefore, they granted the divorce, they made the bargain of the wife good to the husband, but left the wife to the honour of the husband for the completion of it, so far as it respected her. The learned Lord thought it an invariable maxim of the Church, that marriage bonds should be held indissoluble; but if it was their Lordships opinion to think otherwise in the present instance, he should give it no further opposition; only, he did assure their Lordships that he should, for the future, avoid interfering in any divorce bill. He had, when at college, lived in the habits of friendship with Mr Gooch, and pitied his case; but it must have been evident to their Lordships, that two Counsel apparently appeared on both sides; they were all aiming at one point, and trying to bring about the divorce. His Lordship did not like to speak from anonymous correspondence, or of correspondents whose names he could not disclose, or he could lay such letters before their Lordships as would convince them that Mrs Gooch had it in her power to come to their bar, and set the matter in a very different point of view than that their Lordships saw. If, however, no one of their Lordships thought with him, he should waive all further opposition, and consent that the bill should be committed.

The *Bishop of Rochester* spoke a few words, merely to signify that he should vote against committing the bill.

The House then divided on the question, when there appeared for the commitment of the bill, or contents, 10: against the commitment of the bill, or non-contents, 9. Upon which the bill was committed.

The House then adjourned.

From the London Papers, Feb. 26.

Lisbon, Jan. 16. Three English privateers, viz. the Achilles, of 26, the Amazon, of 36, and the Dartmouth Tartar of 26 guns, together with the Cerberus frigate, of 36, which were in this road, put to sea immediately on the first news of the rupture with the United Provinces.

Some letters from Rio Janeiro mention, that five English ships lately stopt there to take in refreshments, and six more are daily expected for the same purpose.

The corpse of her late Majesty, the Queen Dowager, is to be interred in the Convent of St Frances de Paul, founded by her Majesty.

Madrid, Jan, 29. The 25th of this month, the court received a courier from Corunna, with dispatches brought by a packet just arrived in the said port, from the Spanish settlements in America; and though the court has not yet published the contents of these dispatches, nevertheless we have learnt, that they contain an account that the Spaniards have attempted an expedition, with six ships of the line and a body of troops, against Pensacola, had not only failed in their enterprize, but that moreover five of their ships of the line had been greatly damaged, and about 2000 of their troops had been lost.

The count de Kaunitz Rietberg, Ambassador from the Emperor, having received a Courier from his court, went yesterday to the Pardo, and had a secret conference with the Count de Florida Blanca, from whence he returned here, and had also a long conference with the Count de Montmorin, the French Ambassador, and with M. de Zinowiow, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia. Although nothing has yet transpired of the contents of the dispatches that have occasioned the said conferences, yet it is the general opinion here, that matters of great importance are on the carpet, between the above-mentioned Courts.

Lausanne, Feb. 12. In the night of the 5th or 6th of this month, the representatives took up arms at Geneva, and possessed themselves of the Town-house, the gates and the arsenal. At the taking of the arsenal, a few musket shot were fired. On that occasion Mr Trembley Coladon had his hand shattered, and two of the natives were wounded, one dangerously and the other slightly. The natives (partizans of the Magistrates) still keep possession of a post in the city, which they guard with 200 men. The city gates are shut. The 11th, the Treasurers, Steiger and de Watteville set out, as mediators, from the Canton of Bern, which, in case they should be refused entrance into the city, will send troops thither. The same day, Counsellor Frisching, also set out from Bern for Soleure, in order to confer with the French Ambassador.

Hague, Feb. 18. The provinces of Groningen and Ommelandes have remitted to their High Mightinesses, their consent to the augmentation of the land forces according to the agreement of Guelderland, Holland, Utretch, and Over-Yssel.

Amsterdam, Feb. 19. Last Wednesday, being fast-day, the Deacons of the reformed churches in this city made a collection for the poor, which amounted to the sum of 23857 florins, nine sols.

The English East-India ship, the General Barker, was lately wrecked on the coast between Noordwyk and Zandvoort; there were on board 130 men, and 18 French prisoners. Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madrass, was on board, had landed in the Downs with some other persons. The cargo is valued at ten million of florins, of which the greatest part is saved, according to a list already published. The inhabitants of Noordwyk gave all kinds of succour to the men. A detachment of troops from Leyden was sent to preserve good order. The prisoners assure, that some other East-India ships lost their anchors, and were dispersed, and even say, that two or three were driven towards the Brill and Petten. However, it is certain, that an English frigate of 24 guns was wrecked on the coast of Katwyk, and no person found on board.

LONDON.

Saturday being the birth-day of Prince Adolphus Frederick, who entered into the eighth year of his age, the King and Queen received the compliments of the Nobility on that occasion at the Queen's-Palace.

On Saturday Sir Joseph Yorke waited on the King at the Queen's Palace, and had a long private conference with his Majesty.

This morning some dispatches were sent off for the Ambassador at Russia.

An express arrived this day at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, with advice that the grand fleet had sailed

From the London Papers, March 1.

LONDON.

Yesterday all the Ministers of State, and divers others of the Nobility, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at his apartments, at the Queen's palace, to congratulate his Highness on the recovery of his health.

The following intelligence is faithfully extracted from a packet received by the last mail from Amsterdam: "With regard to the English affairs in Carolina, our advices from Charlestown, dated the 20th, say, they are in a most flourishing condition; and that after the English packet had sailed for England, advice had been received that the Earl Cornwallis had engaged and defeated the American army, after a very obstinate encounter, and who in their retreat had fallen in with another party of the English, under the command of General Leslie, who had taken the greatest part of them prisoners, with the guns, &c. they got off with when they were defeated by Earl Cornwallis.

"This victory we verily believe to be true and well founded, as it is credited by some of the most strenuous in espousing the independence of America: Should it actually be so, all hopes of independence must be banished from that quarter; and particularly so, as the report from thence further says, that the Generals Gates, Green, Branan and Sumpter, with a great number of other officers and privates, have offered to surrender upon conditions of having a free pardon, being protected by the King's troops, and all thoughts of their being in rebellion buried in oblivion: But whether the English General has agreed to receive their submission upon those terms, was not known, but generally imagined he would not, upon account of some recent murders, committed on a party of loyal militia who were prisoners of war.

"There are said to have fallen in the two conflicts, upwards of 1000 Americans, and 400 English and Loyalists."

On Sunday morning the Hon. P. Wentworth, Esq; arrived in town express from the Hague, and immediately, without visiting any of the ostensible Ministers, set out in a chaise and four for the seat of the Earl Mansfield at Cæn-wood. It is thought he is charged with matter of the last importance in the present critical state of affairs between Great-Britain and the States of Holland.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 21.

"On the 19th inst. the Russian Minister received dispatches from his Court; nothing transpired till last night, when it was confidently reported that the Empress had publicly declared herself the mediator for establishing a peace between England and Holland, and that hostilities between those powers would soon cease."

The following are reported to be the substance of some of the preliminary articles offered by the Empress of Russia, for restoring peace between Great-Britain and Holland:

A cessation of arms to take place between both parties, as soon as the nature of such an undertaking admits.

That the contending Powers do meet by their Ministers Plenipotentiary, at Antwerp, or some other place which may be fixed upon by the Minister from the Mediator—The time as short as possible.

That all prizes taken before the cessation of arms may take place (being legally condemned) shall be the property of the captors.

That all old treaties shall be abolished and cancelled, and a new one entered into between England and Holland, in the articles of which shall be fully and minutely described, every article or thing, and nature of trade, that may be deemed contraband and illegal, in times when either party may be at war with other Powers, &c. &c.

The following is a correct list of the squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone, destined for a secret expedition, viz.

Hero	74	Jason	36
Monmouth	64	Mercury	30
Romney	50	Shark sloop	
Jupiter	50	Rattlesnake sloop	
Isis	50	Porto ditto	
Diana	36	Lark cutter	
Active	36	Seven armed transports	

And three armed storeships.

Sir Joseph Yorke waited upon his Majesty yesterday at St James's, and at the breaking up of the levee, he was again closeted. As soon as Sir Joseph had retired, a Cabinet Council was held, at which were present the Right Honourable Lord North, the three Secretaries of State, and the commander in chief.

On Tuesday evening Le Compte Louise, the new Prussian Minister to this Court, arrived at the Adelphi Hotel.

Further account of the losses of the Spaniards in their Pensacola expedition:—

La Glorioso fifty gun ship, built at the Havannah, foundered at sea, and 390 sailors, and 200 soldiers, with their officers perished.

The Trinidada transport, Europe built, of 600 tons, having on board 400 soldiers, and a great quantity of stores, foundered at the same time, and all perished.

Three line of battle ships dismasted, one of which caught fire the day she arrived at the Havanah, and received so much damage, that it was thought expedient to make her an hospital ship, or store hulk.

Certain information is said to be received that 25 ships of the line have sailed from Brest for Cadiz, whence it is supposed they will soon proceed to the West-Indies.

Our fleet at Portsmouth is now quite ready to sail the first fair wind, and consists of 28 sail of the line, besides frigates. The Spaniards have 31 ships off Cape-Finisterre.

The ships which are to join the grand fleet sailed from Plymouth last Saturday, and anchor off the Ram-head, where they will wait its arrival.

By letters from New-York we are informed that M. de Ternay was killed in a duel with Monsr. Rochambault; but the ground of their dispute we do not hear.

Letters by yesterday's Dutch mail say, that upwards of one hundred bales of silk have been saved from the wreck of the General Barker, and that they are in expectation of saving much more.

Last night there was a very hot press on the river below bridge, where every vessel was cleared of their hands.

Commodore Hotham is daily expected home from America.

On Saturday Lord Sandwich went on board the Africa, a new ship of 64 guns, building in Mr Dudman's dock at Rotherhithe, to take a view of her, previous to her being launched, which is now fixed for the ma[illegible]

It is very confidently asserted, that the Honourable and gallant Admiral Rodney arrived yesterday morning from the West Indies, in order to take upon him the command of the grand fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar and the Channel service. The chief command in the West Indies now devolves upon Admiral Rowley, an officer whom we have reason to believe will emulate his brave and experienced predecessor.—*Loud. Courant.*

There are one hundred and three causes entered for trial before Lord Mansfield the present sittings at Guildhall—two prosecutions against Mr Alderman Kennet are the last—they were entered by mistake four times, and two are struck out, which occasioned a report of the whole being dropt by the crown.

Should the Dutch make the General Barker's crew prisoners, they will act contrary to the rules of war, and the customs of all civilized nations. Ships of war, carrying fighting instructions, blown on an enemy's coast, have ever been deemed legal prisoners, and detained as such; but the crews of trading vessels or transports drove from their moorings, and thrown by stress of weather on an enemy's shore, ought always to be restored to their native kingdom. This was evidently the opinion of the present French Governor of St Vincents, who instantly liberated a large transport bound to Port Royal, but thrown into his power by the late dreadful storm in the West Indies.

The following is a true copy of a note, sent from General Washington to Monsieur Rochambeau, the commander of the French troops at Rhode Island.

"General Washington presents his compliments to Monsieur Rochambeau, and will be greatly obliged to him if he will collect from among his French soldiers 1300 *old shirts*, and as many pair of *shoes*, that he may send them to the Pennsylvania troops at Trenton, as those ragged dogs have revolted, and declare they will not fight *any longer in huff*."

"N. B. If a few hundred pair of *breeches* could be sent from Rhode Island to Trenton, depend on it the temptation would be too great to be withstood by American soldiers, who are ashamed of exposing their meagre posteriors to the ladies."

This billet threw the Frenchman into a terrible dilemma, as he wished much to serve the Americans, but could not find one spare shirt in the whole camp. At length, however, he hit on an excellent expedient, which was this: He ordered 1300 of his soldiers to pull off their *shirts*, when he returned them the *ruffles*, which they sewed to the sleeves of their coats, and immediately sent the *shirts*, together with 1300 pair of *wooden shoes* to Mr Washington. The shirts proved a very valuable present to the Pennsylvania soldiers, but the *wooden shoes* they rejected with scorn and contempt, as *badges* of *slavery*, and determined them to fortify the place they had taken possession of.

The French and Americans, as we long since predicted, have obviously fallen a sacrifice to mutual jealousy and distrust. Conscious of their own danger, Congress have long solicited the loan of money, while France has as artfully been endeavouring to pour a large army on their continent. Aware of the poverty of the Colonies, France would not advance a louis; and suspicious of French honour, and the resentment of their fellow citizens, Congress have studiously evaded the reception of their troops. Pending these bickerings, matters have taken a serious turn; and while Congress have been contending for *honour*, their army has revolted for *bread!*

It is now very generally supposed that whoever may be honoured with the negociation at Vienna, Mr Sherlock, the celebrated English traveller, and Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol, will be appointed Secretary to the Embassy. His great literary and political abilities, and his polite accomplishments, are in high estimation throughout the Continent; and he is perhaps the only Englishman who can boast of having familiarly conversed with the several high potentates whose alliance at this important conjuncture it would be desirable to obtain. His being in orders is an objection which will vanish when it is recollected, that the very same important office was, in 1708, intended for Dr Swift, a name which, however deservedly revered in Great Britain and Ireland, must, in every other kingdom of Europe, give precedence to those of Sherlock, Rousseau, and Sterne, the luminaries of the present century.

It is said, that the person who prevailed with the heads of the revolters, by his persuasions, and the efficacy of 100 guineas, to deliver up to Congress the two messengers from Sir Henry Clinton (whose names were Mason and Ogden), was General Wayne. His pretence was, that they were only wanted that they might be sifted by examination; but as soon as they were delivered up, they were carried across the Delaware and immediately hanged.

The long contest for the presiding chair in Bow-street, with the Government allowance of 500l. a-year, has at last ended in favour of Mr Bampfon Wright. Mr Addington, however, becomes at the same time a Surry Justice, with a Government allowance of half the former sum.

We are well informed, that there has lately been deposited in the armory in the Tower, 56,000 new stands of arms, which makes the whole number there now to consist of 150,000 stands; the greatest number that were ever known to be deposited there at one time.

A few days ago died, at his Chambers in Lyon's-Inn, Alexander Baillie, Esq; many years Solicitor of the Wine Licence Branch in the Stamp office. He left 1500l. for the erecting of a monument to the memory of William Earl of Mansfield, at that nobleman's death.

A letter was handed about yesterday, in different parts of the town, written in French, importing that the Spaniards had published a declaration, that they should in future seize upon all English property, wherever found, on board neutral ships. In this case, there seems already a breach of the armed neutrality.

The sudden rise of the stocks is variously accounted for; but the most probable conjecture is, that an accommodation with Holland will soon take place.

There is a report at Madrid, that Admiral Solano had been dangerously attacked with a fever and flux, which carried him off in about a fortnight after his return to the Havannah, from his unsuccessful expedition.

Three lots of hounds, consisting only of 25 couple and a half, were sold at Tattersall's last Monday for the following sums:

1st Lot,	—	L. 183 15
2d,	—	163 5
3d,	—	157 10

Three hunters were also disposed of, belonging to the late gentleman, for the following sums:

1st Lot,	—	L. 346
2d,	—	215
3d,	—	110

Twenty other hunters were sold on the same day, from 40 l. to 100 l. each, and one pointer for 30 l.

The Court of Delegates, which was expected to have been held yesterday at Serjeant's Inn, is postponed till Monday.

The form of warrant as follows:

Harford against *Morris.*
Stephen Lushington.

"We do appoint to hear this cause on Monday next, the "26th day of February, between the hours of five and six in "the afternoon of the same day, in the Common Hall of Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, London: and do require "the said Proctor to attend with his counsel accordingly.

"Dated this 20th day of February 1781."

Signed, { Galloway. / Ja. Eyre.

The Judges appointed are,
Right Honourable Earl of Galloway,
Edwin Lord Sandys,
Sir Edward Willis,
Sir Ja. Eyre.
Doctors { Peter Calvert, / Sir James Marriot.

There will be two Bishops also to sit on the Bench, not yet appointed.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Brilliant, at Minorca, dated the 12th of Jan. 1781, to a friend in London.

"Our Captain sending letters to England, gives me opportunity of writing to you, to inform you of our safe arrival at Minorca, after two very narrow escapes, one from the French in the Bay, from whom we received a shot betwixt wind and water, and one entered the forecastle deck; thank God we had not one hurt; the other from the Spaniards under Ceuta Point, after a great deal of fatigue in rowing and towing, and about two hours firing from a 64 gun ship and two frigates, we got away, but they chased us all night, and when we bore up next morning to try to get into Gibraltar, we saw them lying-to, waiting for us, which obliged us to make for Minorca. I would send you the particulars, but you will hear it in London, perhaps, as soon as you receive this. One thing I must tell you, our escapes from the enemy was owing entirely to the cool behaviour of Captain Curtis, who is beloved by all his officers and men, for whatever he orders is immediately done.

"The Speedwell cutter, who sailed with us got into Gibraltar, after a smart engagement with a Spanish zebec in our sight; she carried away the zebec's foremast, and beat her off, though much superior in force, much to the honour of Lieutenant Gibson, who commanded her, and his brave crew. She must have been taken had not we drawn the attention of the enemy, when the breeze sprung up. We were obliged to cut away both our boats, as they were then within point blank shot when one of them shortened sail for the other two to come up in top-gallant sails, and up courses, during which time we made our escape."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 21.

"Yesterday the fleet was ranged in separate divisions, and a signal thrown out for all the officers to keep on board, and prepare to sale, which they are expected to do to-morrow.

"On the same day the Captains Robinson and Brown were tried by a Court-Martial on board the Prince George man of war, for the loss of the Fairy and Fortune sloops, and both honourably acquitted.

"The Royal William is condemned as unfit for sea service; she is to be employed, however, as a prison ship till the conclusion of the war, and then be broke up.

"Last night came up late, a large Norway ship to Spithead, which parted from her anchors and cables off Topsham in the late bad weather."

Bon Mot.—*Of a private soldier to Charles the Twelfth of Sweden.*

A Saxon peasant, throwing himself at the King's feet, complained that one of his soldiers had just taken from him what was designed for his family's dinner. The King immediately ordered the soldier to appear before him, and asked him with a stern countenance, is it true that you have robbed this man?—"Sire, said the soldier, I have not done him so much injury as you have done his master; you have taken from him a kingdom; I have only taken this man's turkey." The King gave the peasant ten ducats, and pardoned the bold reply of his soldier, observing however, that if he had taken a kingdom from Augustus, he had kept nothing *to himself.*

PRICE of STOCKS, March 1.

Bank Stock, 107¼ a 107.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 57½ a 58.	Ditto New Ann. 55¼ ¼
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71¼ a 72¼ a 72.	Ditto 1752, —
	India Stock, 146½.
3½ per cent. 1758, 57¼ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58½ a 59½.	India Bonds, 1 a 3 s. prem.
3 per cent. red. 57½ a ½.	Navy Bills, —
5 per cent. 1726, —	Scrip. —
Long Ann. 15 13-16ths a ¾.	Omnium, —
Ann. 1777, shut.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 s. prem.
Ditto 1778, 11 9-16ths a ½.	Prizes, —
South Sea Stock, —	

WINDS at DEAL, Feb. 28. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

The London mail, due to-day, did not arrive till half after seven o'clock this night.

Extract of a letter from London, March 1.

"The Committee, appointed to try the merits of the Kirkcudbright election, examined witnesses yesterday and this day. Mr Lee and Mr Anstruther were heard on the side of Mr Johnston. Mr Douglas and Mr Erskine are to reply for the petitioners, and Mr Lee to rejoin; and it is supposed a decision will be given on Friday or Saturday morning.

"By the Renown, Robertson, arrived at Bristol from St Kitt's, in 5 weeks, Admiral Hood, with his fleet, was arrived in the West Indies.

"The Mary, Stoward, from London to St Kitt's, of 26 guns and 100 men, engaged and beat off a Spanish frigate, with the loss of her Captain and many of her crew. By being so much disabled, she fell an easy prey to an American privateer, who carried her into Martinico.

"The Dispatch, Coutts, from Dundee, to London, was taken on the coast of England, by a French privateer, the 17th. The captain arrived at Dunkirk the 19th, and she was not arrived 23th ult.

"The Inverness Packet, Craig, that sailed for London at same time, thought to be lost or taken, is arrived at Yarmouth Roads.

"The N. S. St Antonia, Almos, from Lisbon, to Leith, is arrived at Dartmouth.

"The John and Elisabeth, Bell, from Berwick, to London, is supposed to be taken."

Extract of another letter from London, March 1.

"This morning, Captain Moore set off for Portsmouth with the final and positive orders for the immediate sailing of the fleet, the instant the wind comes about. The Admiral has directions not to wait for any more shipping, which might take the benefit of his convoy.

"The bill for prohibiting contractors from holding a seat in the House of Commons, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on this day se'ennight, and to be printed.

"In a Committee on the bill for the encouragement of seamen, and on the bill for the better supply of mariners on board his Majesty's ships and merchant ships, went through the same; the reports of which will be made to-morrow to the House.

"The bill relative to the Justices of the Peace acting without having taken out their *Dedimus potestatem*, also the Marine Mutiny bill, were read a third time and passed.

"To-morrow, the House will chuse a Committee for the county of Berwick petition."

Died, at Jordinston, Perthshire, the 2d current, Mrs Jean Hay, spouse to Rear-Admiral John Knight of Jordinston, much regretted.

It now seems highly probable, that the Emperor of Germany will declare for England against the Dutch, on condition that our German trade shall be confined to the city of Antwerp, from which the contrivances of the Dutch hath for a long time secluded it. The Dutch have also sunk old vessels, filled with great stones, in the river Scheld, in order to obstruct the navigation to Antwerp; but it is computed that the river may be cleared at an expence not exceeding 150,000 l. a mere trifle when put in competition to the advantages the empire will derive from restoring that city to its pristine glory.

Some have imagined, that, as the Emperor's sister is married to the King of France, that monarch would not be pleased with the Emperor taking part against the Dutch; but that opinion will vanish, when it is considered that there is a natural antipathy between an absolute monarch and a republic, besides what arises from the great contrariety of religion. France has certainly made alliances with America and Holland, to lessen our maritime power, not out of any love to these republicans; and would rather his brother should reap the advantage of our remaining trade, than it should center with the Hollanders.

The Dutch are, indeed, immensely rich, but they are not thereby in a situation to support a sea-war with Great Britain; for their riches must daily diminish, with the loss of their trade, which it is ever in our power to restrain; and they have been too long inured to peace, and immersed in commerce, to be able to maintain a conflict with the British navy, till they have had time to restore discipline, gain experience, and revive a martial spirit; and, before that time can arrive, they must be great sufferers.

It is computed that the whole of the revenues of the United Provinces amount to 25,000,000 of guilders a-year, or 2,500,000 l. of our money. Their peace establishment for the army, repairs of fortresses, magazines, &c. cost 720,000 l. a-year; the maintenance of their fleet, and building of ships, amounts to 552,000 l. and this leaves but 228,000 l. a-year for the supporting their dykes, and for all the expences of civil government. Now, if this is the case in times of peace, and if taxes are already in Holland as heavy as they can well bear, how can they support a war establishment, of double their peace expence? It is obvious that their fleets and armies will cost them 44,000 l. a-year above their revenue, and yet leave nothing for civil government, and the repair of their dykes, on which their very existence depends.

There is a talk that Government is in possession of a very curious conversation, that passed in the rebel camp, on the subject of a revolt about a fortnight before Arnold's message came to General Clinton. This conversation, according to Arnold, passed at General Washington's quarters, when only they two were present; and to the truth of every word Arnold has wrote about it, he offered to make affidavit.—If this may be depended on, it would appear as if the General had only outstripped the Commander in Chief, and set off before him.

The French King, or rather his mistress, seems to have exhausted the few resources they had left, to delay the raising of the necessary supplies, without increasing the taxes. By an edict issued out on the 14th ult. those who, either by purchase or otherwise, are in actual possession of the crown lands, are to pay a proportionable quota, or rather the money which they or their ancestors have laid down for the same; by these means, no doubt, a great deal of money will enter the king's coffers; but will not put off for a long while the evil day; for taxation must come on with redoubled weight, if the war should continue for any length of time.

A correspondent has sent us the following account of the *Hellestone* election, which was lately determined by a select Committee of the House of Commons, and which, he says, resembles the election for the city of Edinburgh in several particulars:

The writ was directed to the Sheriff of the County of *Cornwall*. He delivered his precept to *Wills*, one of the inhabitants, and a freeman of the borough of *Hellestone*, under an old charter of 27th Elisabeth, having refused to deliver it to *Hoblyn*, then acting as Mayor of the Corporation, under a new charter of the 14th year of his present Majesty. A poll, however, was taken, or an election made, before *Hoblyn*, as Mayor, *without the Sheriff's receipt*; and *Hyde and Evelyn* were returned by him, as elected, to the Sheriff. *Wills* presided at *an after* election, *with the Sheriff's precept*, when *Yorke and Dean* were elected, (by the only *three* remaining members, under the old charter) and returned by him to the Sheriff.—The Sheriff annexed *both* returns to the writ, and sent them up to the Crown-Office.—The Committee of the House of Commons determined, That the last election, before *Wills*, of *Yorke* and *Dean*, was the good election, and that they ought to have been returned accordingly.

Yesterday, the fleet from London arrived in the Road of Leith, under convoy of his Majesty's armed ship Britannia.

Arrived at Borrowstounness, from London, the Fair Elliot, James Mackie.

By a letter from Captain Gray of the Eagle privateer to his owners in Leith, it appears that the intelligence in our papers of Wednesday last, respecting that vessel, is now beyond a doubt true. He says, he fell in with the Sans Peur in the night time, off the Scars, soon after his having got out of the Frith; that they fought for three hours and a half, but were at last obliged to strike, Fall's ship having so great a superiority both in number of guns and weight of metal. At the time they struck, there were 6 feet water in the hold; and they had 4 men killed and 15 wounded. Gray's crew had no sooner got out of the Eagle, than she sunk. Owing to the darkness, Fall did not know she was a privateer; otherwise, he said, he would not have saved one of them, but allowed them all to have sunk along with the vessel. He is a hardened, obstinate fellow, and used them extremely ill while they were on board his ship. It is said, he was once master of one of the Revenue cutters here. His crew consisted mostly of English, Scots, and Irish.—The names of the men killed on board the Eagle are Robert Phipps, James Lennox, Nicholas Cawter, and David Bowman.

A cause of general concern to ship-masters, &c. has been decided by the Admiral-depute of Leith within these few days. An attempt was made by the collector of the May light, at that port to exact May light duty for every time a ship passed that island, by contrary winds or otherwise, in the course of one voyage, in opposition to the immemorial practice of paying only once for a voyage; and, after a very minute proof, this absurd hardship upon trade was prevented, as it was clearly established, that a vessel could only be liable in one payment of the duty for one voyage, however often she may have passed and repassed the island in the course of it.—The defence was made by the Mercury of Leith, Charles Barr, master.

The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday the first day of May.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 22.

"This day, sailed from Cove, the Fox, Aurora, and Pegasus frigates, with a large fleet under their convoy, for the West India Islands.

"On Thursday the 8th of February instant, the following melancholy accident happened Mr John Ross, late of the island of Tobago, merchant, who then lodged at the house of John Collins of the Cove of Cork, where he waited the sailing of the West India fleet, in order to take his passage home: Finding himself a little indisposed, he requested Mrs Collins would send him some magnesia; she thereupon sent her maid-servant to a chest where she usually kept it, who brought her a paper which contained the magnesia, as she thought; Mrs Collins then divided it, sent him up half, and kept the remainder to take herself; on putting it in a cup with a little water, found it did not mix well, but sunk to the bottom. Mrs Collins directly applied to her husband to know if there was any other powder in the chest but the magnesia; he told her he had some eye-powder there, made of glass pounded very fine, and loaf-sugar, which he had prepared for his horse: Mr Collins immediately ran up stairs, and desired Mr Ross not to take the powder, as it was not magnesia; but it was too late, as he had taken it just before; From the effects of which, notwithstanding every possible remedy was applied, he expired in about forty hours. His brother, Major Ross of the 81st regiment, (then quartered at Cashel) immediately on hearing this melancholy accident, came to Cork, and sent for one of the coroners, who, with a very respectable jury, held an inquest on the body, when the jury, after the strictest investigation of the matter, found their verdict, that Mr Ross had died by means of taking that powder, and that the same was given him through mistake, and not with any felonious intent."

Extract of a letter from Orkney, Feb. 17.

"On Sunday last arrived at Stromness, where they still remain, the Prince William Henry revenue cutter, James Hamilton commander; the ship John and Margaret, Captain Thomson commander, a letter of marque belonging to Whitby, intending for the whale fishery in Davis's Straits, after cruizing a few weeks in the North Sea; and a small schoolier privateer of Liverpool, also intending to cruize in the North Sea."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN your paper, No. 9275, there is a letter which I admire for the correspondence of character to the signature, (AURELIUS.) This cunning painter, after paying some compliments to the merit, integrity, and undesigning mind of Lord George Gordon, condemns the rejoicings on account of his acquittal, as "trivial, and unworthy the occasion." He likewise acknowledges, that the members of the Protestant Association, considered as manufacturers and mechanics, (whom his Lordship has patronized on more occasions than one) deserve every attention on the part of the Legislature, in so far as they are the "firmest supports of national grandeur." That is to say, by your industry, we are enabled to live in case; by your labours, we are clothed in *purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day*; and, as you are necessary to protect our properties, and fight our battles, so, in return, we will take care, that, like any other beast of burden, you be plentifully fed, well curried, and littered down. "But, (says "he) when not content with the humble sphere in which they "were designed to move, they force themselves forward into "public view, and, deciding on the most abstruse points of "religious controversy, pretend to censure the resolves of "Parliament, their conduct appears in a very unfavourable "light," &c. This is the picture, ornamented with a few flourishes, which *Aurelius* holds up to your view, drawn by the pencil of despotism and passive obedience. In fact, it is saying, in plain language, that they ought to surrender their reason and judgment entirely to the direction of others.

We presume it would be waste of a Protestant's time to confute these anti-revolutional principles; and argument or reason, on points of religion, will have little weight with a Papist. Indeed, by the heat of argument, conviction is seldom obtained from any. It is to humanity, and the generous feelings of the heart, we must pay our addresses, if we wish to persuade. And surely no person, who is not totally divested of these, can be insensible to the utility of civil and religious liberty, when they do not interfere. Wherever they are most closely united, we may venture to affirm, the greatest portion of human happiness will be found. We would wish, for the dignity of human nature, that they went always hand in hand. How much pain, then, must it give us to observe, that Popery and civil liberty are incompatible? This is no abstruse point of religious controversy; here a person, in a very humble sphere, may give a decided opinion; it is a fact established by history, and the uniform experience of former times. Firmly convinced of the truth of this, and warranted by principles of sound policy, *self-preservation*, the Protestant Associations, in 1778, were formed.

The importance and dignity of the cause for which the Protestants struggled, called forth Lord George Gordon, and a few others, to stand in the gap between them and destruction. This entitled him to their respect and gratitude. They admired his steady perseverance in so good a cause. They esteemed the *rectitude*, not the propriety, of his conduct. Yet the error of presenting the Protestant petition, accompanied by so many thousands of the petitioners, was greatly lessened by the violent opposition he met with, which, in a manner, forced him to identify the persons of the subscribers.

But, while we acknowledge him to have been a secondary, though innocent and undesigning cause of those tumults which disgraced the nation, we cannot help looking back with indignation at the original authors of them.—The repeal of the penal statutes have been productive of mischievous consequences even to the Papists themselves.

Accustomed to view Lord G. Gordon as an *honest*, as well as able defender of these civil and religious liberties, for the protection and preservation of which the august House of Hanover was called to the British Throne, we were amazed and confounded to hear that one in whom we had placed so much confidence was accused of High Treason; a crime inconsistent with the principles, and repugnant to the interest of a Protestant. But however strongly we were inclined to believe him innocent, yet Charity forbade us to impute malice to his accusers. We waited for the day of his trial with anxious suspense. Thanks to our glorious constitution, that day has at last arrived; and, though every corner of the land has been ransacked for evidence, yet none has been found to criminate him.

On this occasion we acknowledge our joy was great; and we were not ashamed to celebrate it publicly. We could not with *Aurelius*, separate his cause from that of religion. For, while Jesuits and Popish schools are protected and encouraged by law, we can never think the Protestant religion in safety; unless we could suppose the Protestant Clergy as zealous as the Romish. Neither can we consider him only in the light of "any other innocent man." Had Lord G. been found guilty, upon the evidence adduced against him, thousands, and ten thousands of loyal and innocent subjects would have been involved in the same guilt.

Another consideration tending to encrease our joy was, that though corruption has made its way from the Metropolis to the most distant Northern Isles, yet one part of our happy constitution still remains,—the trial of crimes by juries; and, though attempts have been made to curtail their powers, gentlemen of sound judgment and *retentive* memories are still to be found.

Lastly, Days of festivity and public rejoicings are public advantages; they not only tend to preserve the memory of events, but, by changing our ideas from the melancholy aspect of the times, they become salutary to the animal system. And as few public events afford cause of joy, (unless we should rejoice in great expectations announced by a Gazette *) we are obliged to embrace an opportunity of a more private nature.

We conclude, by fervently wishing that Lord G. may be enabled to bear his acquittal with the same equanimity which he shewed in adversity, and that it may be a lesson to others to beware of collecting multitudes. Such experiments, however important the cause, or innocent the intention, are always dangerous.

A MANUFACTURER.

* London Gazette, *6th February.*

PROFILES.

MRS BURDEN, of the Theatre-Royal, begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Edinburgh, and its environs, That she takes the

MOST STRIKING LIKENESSES IN SHADOW; at 2s. 6d. each.

If framed and glazed, 5s.

Time of sitting, five minutes.

N. B. Mrs BURDEN takes the liberty of acquainting them, that she lives in the Third Storey of No 4, of JOHN's Street.

AN ENSIGNCY to be disposed of in an independent Company, on conditions of raising the quota of men which shall be agreed upon by the parties.

For particulars enquire of Mr Manson writer, Baillie Fyfe's Close.

Not to be repeated.

To the SUBSCRIBERS for the GENUINE and AUTHENTIC EDITION of

The TRIAL of LORD GEORGE GORDON,

Just publishing, under the inspection of his Lordship's Friends,

By J. MENNONS and CO. Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

THE Demand for this Edition having greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Editors, who, since its commencement, have been obliged to double the impression first thrown off; and advices being this day received from several Protestant Societies, as well as from a number of Booksellers in the country, That they will have occasion for many more copies, the Editors, in order to be fully ascertained of the utmost extent of the demand, request their friends, in town and country, to send in their further orders immediately, as the Second Part of the Trial will be put to press on Friday next: And in the mean time, to accommodate such of their subscribers as are most impatient, the Fifth Part, which concludes the EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN, will be stitched by itself, and delivered to Subscribers on Thursday.

As the whole will be finished with the utmost dispatch, it is hoped, all who wish to preserve a genuine authentic copy of this extraordinary trial will suspend their curiosity a few days, and not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by those *interested* publishers, who would palm upon the public *an edition much inferior in every respect*, although charged at *double* price. Besides the most complete and accurate account of the trial, this edition will contain an ORIGINAL PREFACE, a LETTER to LORD GEORGE GORDON, an ADDRESS to the LONDON PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, with MR LORD'S ANSWER, a number of POETICAL Remarks, and a few concluding reflections on the whole transaction; which cannot fail to make this edition MORE VALUABLE *every Protestant than* ANY OTHER that IS OR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN SCOTLAND. It need therefore only be added, that, at a time when the enemies of our civil and religious rights are exerting their utmost endeavours to sully the glory of his Lordship's triumph, by the most illiberal falsehoods, which they have even had the audacity to foist into several spurious accounts of the trial, it behoves every Protestant to take care whether they purchase the particulars of this important transaction from FRIENDS or FOES.

N. B. The coarse copies of this work will be only 3*d*. sixpence, and the fine One Shilling.

Brodie's Close, Monday, March 1. 1781.

Prestonpans Oil of Vitriol,

SOLD by THOMAS WALKER and SON, Leith, in quantities, or single bottles, upon the same terms as by Samuel Garbet, Esq; and Company, at their works at Prestonpans. As the quality of this vitriol has been long fully established, and well known to the bleachers, and other consumers of it in this country, and sold upon the most reasonable terms, Walker and Son hope for the further encouragement and orders of their friends this season.

N. B. Four Shillings will be allowed for each bottle and basket returned.

Commissions punctually obeyed.

Sale of Foreign Spirits and Tea at Leith.

TO be SOLD by private sale, at the Cellars of Thomas Walker and Son, Leith, A considerable quantity of very fine genuine FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, CINAMON and CLOVE WATERS, in ankers and half-ankers; and Two Chests Fine CONGO TEA: All in the very same condition as received out of the King's Warehouse, without adulteration. As these goods are obliged to be sold off immediately, for behoof of the proprietors, merchants and others who chuse to buy either the whole or any part of them, will get a bargain; or they will be sold off in single ankers and half-ankers, upon the most reasonable terms.

Commissions punctually answered.

N. B. At the above house a large parcel of English Cheese, of different qualities and prices, also for sale.

ARRIVED,

Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Betsey, Johnston, from the Canal, in ballast.
Venus, Allan, from Southampton, with bark and plank.
Nancy, Caithness, from Fisher-row, with wheat.
Diligence, Shaw, from London, with goods.
Betsey, Boyd, from ditto, with ditto.
Two Brothers, Reid, from Methell, with wheat.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness, February 15.

The Carpenter of and from Liverpool, Brisco, for London.
Fortune of and from Thurso, Robinson, for Leith.
Friendship of and from ditto, Dinnet, for Snaleck.
Robert and Marjory of and from Stromness, Smith, for Leith.

Remain in said harbour, Feb. 17.

The Jessy privateer of and from Liverpool, Hall, on a cruize.
Fury privateer of and from ditto, Sedlar, on a cruize.
John and Margaret, from Shields, Thomson, for David's Straits.

In Kirkwall Road,

The Ann of Wesima, Lesby, for Bergen;—and
—— of Kirkwall, Balfour.

A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR EDINBURGH, and NEAR SEA-BATHING, TO LET.

TO be LET furnished, for such time as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to immediately,

That Large HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith, belonging to Mr Campbell, consisting of thirteen rooms, besides two rooms in the attic floor, all fitted up in the modern taste. The dining-room is 21 by 14, and the drawing-room 31 by 19 1-half, and the other rooms in good proportion; and there is a very large kitchen; with coach-house, and stable for four horses, and every other accommodation for a large family.—There is at the back of the house a piece of ground neatly laid out in walks and shrubbery. It is most agreeably situated close by the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth.

A servant shows the house; and, for particulars enquire of the proprietor, Mr John Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be LET, from Whitsunday next,

PHAESDO in the Mearns, about nine miles

from Montrose, pleasantly situated, containing about 100 acres of excellent pasture, and corn-land inclosed mostly with a stone wall, and well divided with quick hedges,——will be let for such time, and in such divisions as may be agreed upon.

NOTE, The House and Offices are exceedingly convenient, and in good order, and thorough repair; the garden, consisting of an acre of ground, well prepared, and neatly laid out, is inclosed with a stone wall, and planted with best fruit-trees. The House consists of two parlours, four bed-rooms and house-keeper's room, four large closets and a kitchen, and is fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family. It is needless to say any thing of the situation, which is well known to be dry, pleasant, and healthy.

Application to be made to the Honourable Mrs Falconer, Montrose, or to Mr Macdonald in Inglismaldy.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, feus on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first storey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premisses.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD,

Six Miles West from Glasgow, for 1781.

EDWARD COLLINS lays down cloth as soon as the weather permits. The prices of bleaching are as follow, viz.

All plain Linen, yard-broad, or under, wrought in any reed below ten hundred, at 2d. per yard; ten and eleven, at 2½d. twelve and thirteen, at 3d. fourteen and fifteen, at 3½d. all above fifteen, at 4d. Tweelings, Diapers, Satinets (not exceeding yard-broad,) at 3½d. Long Lawn and Cambrick, at 3d. and all above yard-broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh by James Rankin, reed-maker, opposite to the Sheep-market; at Falkirk, by Thomas Duncanson, merchant; at Stirling by William Brown, merchant; at Alloa, by Mathew Brydie, merchant; at Paisley, by Alexander Wier, bookseller; at Crawfund's Dyke, by Mrs Edmond, merchant; at Port-Glasgow, by Miss Baily; at Lanark, by Mrs Young; at Biggar, by John Black, merchant; at Ayr, by David Mitchell, merchant; at Glasgow, by James Donaldson, seninr; and at the field, by Edward Collins, paper-maker. At all which places receipts will be granted for the cloth.

N. B. No cloth taken in for the above field, exceeding 36 yards in one piece. All stamped and laped, at 2d. per piece.

A NEW SLOOP at WEMYSS for SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Salmond brewer in West Wemyss, on Thursday the 15th March current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A NEW SLOOP, burden 55 tons, or thereby, completely rigged, and fit for sea, with a float-boat, as now lying in the harbour of Wemyss, where built.—The conditions of sale and inventory to be seen in hands of Thomas Chrystie shipmaster in West Wemyss, or William Drysdale clerk of Kirkcaldy, as trustee for said Thomas Chrystie's Creditors.—And the Creditors are desired to lodge notes of their debts with the said trustee.

For CHARLESTOWN,

THE Ship ENTERPRIZE, JOHN CAMPBELL Master, is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th March.

The Enterprize mounts 10 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Thomas Connell, Glasgow, or Macalester, Fleming, and Co. Greenock.

WOODS TO SELL.

THE Earl of Bute's NATURAL WOODS on the island of Bute, consisting of Oak, Birch, and other timber, are to be exposed to sale on Thursday the 22d day of March, at the house of Robert Currie vintner in Rothsay. The roup will begin by ten o'clock in the forenoon. These woods lie, for the most part, along the shore, and can be easily conveyed to the main land by water. In some of these woods the oaks are full grown, and ready for ship-timber.

Any person intending to purchase, or wanting information, may apply to Peter May at Mountstuart.

BALBIRNIE-BRIDGE BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

Five miles north from Kirkcaldy.

GEORGE PIERSON continues to bleach at the following prices, viz.

All plain Linen yard wide, or under, wove in a

Per Yard.	
900 reed, or under, at 2 d.	
1000, at 2 d. half-p.	
1100, and 1200, at 3 d.	
1300, and 1400, at 3 d. half-p.	
1500, at 4 d.	
1600, and above, at 5 d.	

Per Yard.	
Damasks, Satinets, and Tweels,	at 4 d.
Cambricks, Cottons, and Diapers,	at 3 d.
Long Lawns,	at 2 d.

All above yard wide to pay in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for this FIELD will be taken in by

John Brunton merchant, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.
D. Freebairn, at his Ware-room, head of Lawn-market, south-side.
M'Nab and M'Donald, merchants, head of Carubber's close,
Mrs Barr, merchant, Head of Cowgate.
Robert Elder, merchant, Paxton's Land, Grass-market.
Andrew M'Donald, grocer, Head of Canongate, north side,
William M'Gall, weaver, Shoemaker's close, Canongate.
Mrs Gordon, merchant, Shore, Leith.
Thomas Waugh, merchant, Leith.
Mrs Aitken, vintner, Burntisland
William Ruthven, Kirkcaldy.
John Melvill and Son, manufacturers, Dysart.
Andrew Scott, merchant, Leven.
Robert Adamson, manufacturer, Largo.
David Wallace, manufacturer, Kilconquhar.
James Ritchie, merchant, Pittenweem.
Thomas Buddo, stamp-master, John Thomson, manufacturer, William Melvill, Candlemaker, and Thomas Bell, manufacturer, St Andrews.
David Preston, merchant, Dundee.
Greig and Collier, merchants, Perth,
Joseph Lyell, manufacturer, Newburgh.
Jo. Keltie, merchant, Auchtermuchty.
Alexander Young jun. merchant. and Andrew Deuchar, customer, Cupar of Fife.
Thomas Balingall, vintner, Balmalcom.
Robert Adamson jun. manufacturer, Kettle.
Thomas Kennedy, merchant, Falkland.
And at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts are given.

N. B. As the above mentioned Bleachfield is plentifully supplied both with spring and river water, at all times of the season, and furnished with a compleat set of new machinery, he will have it in his power, and will spare no pains to serve his employers to their entire satisfaction, and at as early as any other field whatever.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

JOSEPH READ bleaches this season, in the best manner, and at the following prices, viz.

Per Yard.	
800, and under, at 2 d.	
900, 2 d. halfp.	
1000 and 1100, 3 d.	
1200 and 1300, 3 d. halfp.	
1400 and 1500, 4 d.	
1600 and all above, 4 d. halfp.	

Per Yard.	
Lawns,	at 2 d. halfp.
Cottons & long lawns,	3 d.
Diapers,	3 d. halfp.
Cambricks,	4 d.
Damasks & fine tweels,	4 d. halfp.

Coarse Diapers and Tweels cheap in proportion to their quality.

INTAKERS FOR THIS FIELD:

William Spottiswood and Son, merchants, Grass Market,
Alexander Watson merchant, Lawn Market,
Alexander Manners grocer, back of the Guard,
John Campbell & George Cuming merchants, Canongate,
Joseph Gavin merchant, Main Point,
James Walker weaver, Croscausey,
John Chalmers weaver, Castlecharns,
And at the Bleachfield Ware-house, foot of Libberton's Wynd, Cowgate,
} EDINBURGH.

Alexander Henderson flax-dresser, Leith.
Henry Thomson tobacconist, Musselburgh.
Robert Welsh watchmaker, Dalkeith.
Patrick Thomson salt-officer, Prestonpans.
James Manderson carrier, North-Berwick.
James Hardie weaver, Kelso.
John Watson merchat, Lauder.
Adam Wilson weaver, Jedburgh.
David Thomson weaver, Melrose.
James Walker weaver, Galashiels.
Thomas and John Young weavers, Kirkliston.
James Johnston weaver, Queensferry.
Miss Grandison, Inverkeithing.
William Lillie weaver, Mid Calder.
James Wallace stabler, Carnwath.
John Finlay weaver, Lanark.
Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate.
James Wilson merchant, Whitburn.
James Lithgow stampmaster, Falkirk.
Patrick Ferguson flax-dresser, Stirling.
Robert Galloway merchant, Alloa.
James Campbell weaver, Culross.
Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn.
Mrs Nimmo and William Baird, merchants, Borrowstounness.
William Thomson and James Niven merchants, Linlithgow; and At the Bleachfield;—

At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for sale finished and lapped in the neatest manner, and the fabric of that for private use carefully preserved.

HOUSES in Broughton Loan, and an AREA in the Dean Path.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Thursday the 29th of March curt. at four o'clock afternoon, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh,

A TENEMENT OF HOUSES of two storeys, and a back house, lately built on eight falls of ground of Roger Moodie's feu, lying on the west side of Broughton Loan, opposite to Piccardie, belonging to the children of the deceased William Wallace gardener in Broughton.

The subject is set to five tenants at 13l. 8 s. 4 d. pays no cess, stipend, or school salary; only 16 s. yearly of feu-duty. The entry to be at Whitsunday next.—The fee is full, and the title-deeds (which are clear) with the rental, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of James Steuart writer in Edinburgh.

Also to be feued, or let on a long lease, an AREA for building, of 42 feet in front by 36 feet in breadth, on the west side of the Dean Path, fronting the high road.——The area will be shown by Alex. Reid wright there; and any person intending to commune, may apply to the said James Steuart.—Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of March next to come, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

That Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE lately built by Messrs Parkers, in the town of Burntisland, adjoining to the sugar-house there, which is capable of accommodating a large family, with the stable and garden behind the same.

This house is pleasantly situated opposite to the mouth of Burntisland harbour, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the Frith of Forth and coast of Lothian. For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 250 l.

At the same time, will be SOLD, together or separately with the said house, The SUGAR-HOUSE at Burntisland, with all the fixtures in complete order, and fit for carrying on an extensive Sugar Trade; and for the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price thereof will be 400 l.

John Young baker in Burntisland will show the premisses; and for particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet.

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT handsome LODGING, entirely within itself, in New Street, Canongate, presently possessed by Mrs Governor Honie, fit for the accommodation of a large family; with a piece of inclosed ground belonging to it, and other conveniencies,—to be let, and entered to at Whitsunday.

For particulars, enquire at Messrs William Hamilton and Son, upholsterers.—Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday next the 6th of March, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, lately belonging

to Nicolas Dick, spouse to William Hall merchant in Edinburgh; afterwards to the deceased Thomas Hall salmon cooper in Newcastle, their son; and disponed by the said Thomas and William Hall, to John Peat writer in Edinburgh, as trustee for their creditors:

LOT I. A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Garden at the back thereof, and the Area of an old Stable now ruinous, in the front thereof, (the ground measures 29 falls, or thereby,) lying at the head of the Long Close in Pleasance, immediately adjacent to that new house lately built by Professor Robertson.—This lot is extremely well adapted for the purpose of building. It has an easy entry from the Pleasance, by the Long Close, and from the south by the large road leading to St John's Hill; commands a pleasing prospect of the Frith; and a house may be so situated as to insure a continuance of that prospect. It has the use of a very fine well in the Long Close; and there is this further advantage, that there is a great probability of a purchaser finding in the ground a sufficient quantity of stone to build a house.

LOT II. A TENEMENT OF LAND in the south side of the Long Close, consisting of two storeys and garrets, with Stables, with a Garden immediately adjacent to the same, divided from the former lot of ground by a stone dyke. The ground consists of 12 falls, or thereby.

LOT III. That DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Smith and Wrights Shop, and the waste Ground behind the same, presently possessed by John Hogg smith and others, commonly called the FOLLY, lying on the west side of the Pleasance, and fronting the street. This subject has the privilege of the mutual gavel of that large tenement of land immediately adjoining it on the south. This, with the increasing demand for houses in that quarter of the town, renders the area a most eligible spot for building on.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Tawse writer in Edinburgh, or John Peat the trustee, either of whom will inform as to further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 7th day of March curt. betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

A HOUSE in Dunbar's Close, of five rooms,

kitchen, and other conveniencies, possessed by Mr Baillie writer, at the yearly rent of L.13 Sterling,—insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

II. A SHOP in the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr Armstrong merchant, at the yearly rent of L.8 Sterling,—insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

III. Another SHOP in the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr Smith merchant, at the yearly rent of L.5 Sterling.

IV. Several HOUSES lying at the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd, possessed by Mr Murray, and others, which pay of yearly rent L.22 Sterling, insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

V. Several HOUSES in Cesford's Close, Cowgate, with the area and draw-well, possessed by Mr Miller hatter, and others, at the yearly rent of L.15 Sterling,—insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

VI. A HOUSE of eight rooms and a kitchen, with a Garden and Tail of Ground in Newbigging, possessed by Helen Tait, at the yearly rent of L.9 Sterling.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh; with whom, or with Thomas Herriot wright in Edinburgh, any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup may commune.

ADJOURNED
JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 25th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitsom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - - - L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

DEDUCTIONS.

Ministers stipend,	L. 8 13 10	
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-12ths	
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of subject-superiors,	1 4 5 6-12ths	
Blanch duties,	0 0 0 6-12ths	
		10 7 8 9-12ths
Total free rent,		L. 338 1 0 3 12ths
Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is		L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunse, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Eastdale slates; the barns, sheades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is - - - L. 36 0 0

Deductions,		
Minister's stipend	L. 0 2 10	
Schoolmaster's salary	0 4 1	
Blanch duties	0 0 1½	
		0 7 0½
Total free rent		L. 35 12 11½
Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is		L. 748 12 1½

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st, are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way sencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lothian, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*